





DAILY COURIER

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
W. N. HALDEMAN & R. T. DURRETT  
UNDER THE STYLE OF  
HALDEMAN & DURRETT.  
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—\$5.00  
Daily Courier for the Country, 60 cts  
on five copies a day one year, \$5.00  
Weekly Courier, 25 cts  
Two copies \$1.00; four copies \$2.00; ten copies \$5.00  
No paper ever sent paid for in advance.  
The first column on first page for particulars as to  
advertising.

LOUISVILLE:  
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1855.

The Jeffersonville Railroad is the direct  
route between Louisville, St. Louis, Cairo, Kansas,  
Chicago, Springfield, Decatur and the principal  
cities in the West and Northwest.

Trains on this route form close connection at  
Seymour with Trains on the Ohio and Mississippi  
Railroad, St. Louis and the West, and Cincinnati  
and the East; also at Indianapolis with the dif-  
ferent roads for all places East, West and North.  
Only one change of cars between Louisville and  
St. Louis, Cincinnati or Chicago. Agents  
checked to all the principal cities. For time and  
further particulars examine advertisement in an  
other column of this paper.

Through tickets given to all the principal cities  
on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers; also to all  
the principal places in the East, West and North.  
Office No. 527, southeast corner Main and Third  
streets, Louisville, Ky., where travelers can ex-  
amine map and get further correct information.  
mch28dly

Reading Matter on every page.

Proposals of the Democracy in the Next Congress.  
The members of Congress, who have been  
chosen by the recent elections, will not affect the  
present body, who will retire on the 3rd of March  
next. They have been elected for the thirty-  
sixth Congress, which will convene in December,  
1859.

As such has been said about the political  
aspect of the thirty-sixth Congress, we propose  
to analyze it according to the position of the  
members of the present House. For time and  
of the next, so far as known, upon the Kansas  
question. The followers of Judge Douglas upon  
this issue have been crying out lustily that "Le-  
compton," as they call it, should not be made a  
test of Democratic allegiance, while they have  
everywhere, in the free States, made it a test of  
Republican loyalty. They have everywhere  
ranked as to the political position of the  
members of the thirty-sixth Congress, and in  
places where they have been powerless but for  
this apostasy. Forney, of the Philadelphia  
Press, went so far in making it a test as to charge  
himself into a bawling Abolitionist, and his im-  
mediate followers into bawling Abolitionists. Douglas  
did not go so far. He was really and unfeigningly  
for, but he threw the apple of discord which did  
so much mischief.

The present or 35th Congress, at its opening  
session in December, 1857, had 234 members  
the House of Representatives. Of these 129  
were Democrats, 11 Black Republicans, and 14  
Know Nothings. The Democrats, therefore, had  
a majority of 55 over the Black Republicans, and  
24 over both Black Republicans and Know Nothings  
combined.

The Black Republicans, however, got up  
another division of parties. They arrayed the  
North against the South upon the Leocompton  
question, or the question of admitting Kansas  
into the Union as a free State. With party  
lines were thus drawn according to geography, the  
Democratic majority in the House was lost. Enough  
Democrats from the Northern fold, and enough  
Know Nothings from the South went over to the  
Black Republicans, to make these families  
into a powerful, and to prevent Kansas from  
coming into the Union as a free State.

Of the Northern Democrats, 22 went over to the  
Black Republicans, six did the same thing. The Black  
Republicans, thus reinforced by Northern republicans  
and Southern traitors, mustered an army of 119  
strong, and had a majority of the House. They,  
therefore, had things their own way, and enjoyed  
the pleasure of a triumph over the National Re-  
publican administration, as represented by Mr. Buchanan's  
administration, while they prevented a new slave  
State from coming into the Union.

If, therefore, we designate the Representatives  
from the North and the South, who last winter  
went into Congress for the admission of Kansas as  
a slave State, as the Black Republican party, and  
the Black Republicans, Know Nothings, and the  
Northern Democrats, who opposed the new slave  
State, as the opposition, the strength of the parties  
thus arrayed was as follows: Administration  
115, Opposition 119—a majority of 4 against the  
Administration.

Now let us see how much worse things are  
likely to be in the next Congress. Eighteen  
States have already chosen their representatives  
for the next Congress, and thirteen States have  
yet to elect. The eighteen States which have  
already voted, allowing the opposition all they  
claim, may be classified as follows, upon the  
Kansas or free rider issue: provided the Cali-  
fornia election is held to be valid:

STATES	OPPOSITION	ADM'TION
Arkansas	2	2
California	2	1
Delaware	1	1
Florida	1	1
Illinois	4	1
Indiana	2	3
Iowa	2	2
Maine	1	1
Massachusetts	1	1
Michigan	3	1
Missouri	5	1
New Jersey	5	5
New York	26	6
Ohio	16	5
Pennsylvania	22	3
South Carolina	2	3
Vermont	1	1
Wisconsin	2	2
Total	112	40

It thus appears that the opposition claim and  
possibly have a majority of 72 from the 18 States  
which have already voted. In the present Con-  
gress the representatives of the eighteen States  
were 122 in number, and were divided upon the  
Kansas question, administration 45, opposition  
107. The opposition majority then being 62 and  
now 72, they have gained 10 in these States for  
the next Congress. The Douglas movement  
don't look well thus far.

The thirteen States yet to vote must therefore  
overcome this opposition majority of 72, and  
make good a portion of this loss of 10, or the ad-  
ministration will be left in the minority in the  
36th Congress, upon such a free rider issue as  
the Kansas question. Let us see, then, what are  
the probabilities of overcoming this majority and  
making good a portion of this loss.

The thirteen States yet to vote are the fol-  
lowing, classified as their representatives stood on  
the Kansas question last winter:

STATES	ADM'TION	OPPOSITION
Alabama	7	2
Connecticut	7	2
Georgia	8	2
Kentucky	8	2
Louisiana	8	2
Maryland	8	2
Mississippi	8	2
New Hampshire	7	2
North Carolina	7	2
Rhode Island	2	1
Tennessee	10	2
Texas	10	2
Virginia	18	2
Total	69	18

If we suppose, therefore, that these 18 States  
will stand in the House of Representatives of the  
thirty-sixth Congress, as in the present last win-  
ter, the opposition will have 125 votes, and the  
administration 109—a majority of 16 against the  
administration. The opposition will, no doubt,  
lose Marshall and Johnson from Kentucky,  
Olinier from North Carolina, and something from  
Maryland, but they will as certainly gain in Con-  
necticut two members. The strength of the  
opposition from these 18 States will not be likely  
therefore, to differ materially from what it was  
last winter. We may set down the strength of  
the opposition at 125, and the administration at  
109, and count every variation from these figures in  
favor of the administration as exceeding good luck.

So much, then, for the course pursued by Judge  
Douglas and his followers, upon the Kansas ques-  
tion. They have so severely the Democratic  
pleasure to place the issue in the ascendant  
and the next Congress. It is, then, therefore,  
to bring defeat or victory upon any administra-  
tion measure in the next Congress, for we have  
claimed enough of them with the opposition to make  
the administration Democratic victorious upon any  
issue. We shall, therefore, watch with no ordinary  
interest the movements of Judge Douglas and his  
followers, who they represent in the next Con-  
gress. Upon their action, depends the success or  
defeat of the national Democracy in the 36th  
Congress, for if they co-operate with the Black  
Republicans and Know Nothings as they did upon

the Kansas question, the opposition army they  
will raise will be invincible.  
The probabilities are that Judge Douglas  
will not be so factious in the next Congress.  
He has just completed a successful campaign  
against the Black Republicans, whom he found to  
be the enemies of his friends. The  
understanding he had with them at Wash-  
ington last winter, did not amount  
to anything. His first speech at Chicago, in July  
last, was an overture to them, but he saw at once  
that this would do no good. Lincoln rose proudly  
before him at the head of the Black Republican  
armies, and Douglas, the twisting of an eye,  
saw what was to be done. He planned the cam-  
paign against Lincoln as quick as thought, and  
fought him as if he had never had a kind word  
with a being of his kind. He triumphed over  
Lincoln, and it is possible that he will not attempt  
to make peace with the Democracy by directing  
his thunderbolts against the Black Republi-  
can leaders in the next Congress. He has com-  
mitted to stone for, and we shall anxiously watch his  
movements should he begin a career of repa-  
ration.

A Correction and a Speculation.

In our issue of yesterday we inadvertently  
called Mr. D. Newcomb, Esq., a Know Nothing.  
We are assured that he does not belong to that  
order. We take pleasure, therefore, in making  
the correction, for nothing was more foreign to  
our purpose than to do that gentleman an injury.  
Further particulars examine advertisement in an  
other column of this paper.  
Through tickets given to all the principal cities  
on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers; also to all  
the principal places in the East, West and North.  
Office No. 527, southeast corner Main and Third  
streets, Louisville, Ky., where travelers can ex-  
amine map and get further correct information.  
mch28dly

Proposals of the Democracy in the Next Congress.

The members of Congress, who have been  
chosen by the recent elections, will not affect the  
present body, who will retire on the 3rd of March  
next. They have been elected for the thirty-  
sixth Congress, which will convene in December,  
1859.

As such has been said about the political  
aspect of the thirty-sixth Congress, we propose  
to analyze it according to the position of the  
members of the present House. For time and  
of the next, so far as known, upon the Kansas  
question. The followers of Judge Douglas upon  
this issue have been crying out lustily that "Le-  
compton," as they call it, should not be made a  
test of Democratic allegiance, while they have  
everywhere, in the free States, made it a test of  
Republican loyalty. They have everywhere  
ranked as to the political position of the  
members of the thirty-sixth Congress, and in  
places where they have been powerless but for  
this apostasy. Forney, of the Philadelphia  
Press, went so far in making it a test as to charge  
himself into a bawling Abolitionist, and his im-  
mediate followers into bawling Abolitionists. Douglas  
did not go so far. He was really and unfeigningly  
for, but he threw the apple of discord which did  
so much mischief.

The present or 35th Congress, at its opening  
session in December, 1857, had 234 members  
the House of Representatives. Of these 129  
were Democrats, 11 Black Republicans, and 14  
Know Nothings. The Democrats, therefore, had  
a majority of 55 over the Black Republicans, and  
24 over both Black Republicans and Know Nothings  
combined.

The Black Republicans, however, got up  
another division of parties. They arrayed the  
North against the South upon the Leocompton  
question, or the question of admitting Kansas  
into the Union as a free State. With party  
lines were thus drawn according to geography, the  
Democratic majority in the House was lost. Enough  
Democrats from the Northern fold, and enough  
Know Nothings from the South went over to the  
Black Republicans, to make these families  
into a powerful, and to prevent Kansas from  
coming into the Union as a free State.

Of the Northern Democrats, 22 went over to the  
Black Republicans, six did the same thing. The Black  
Republicans, thus reinforced by Northern republicans  
and Southern traitors, mustered an army of 119  
strong, and had a majority of the House. They,  
therefore, had things their own way, and enjoyed  
the pleasure of a triumph over the National Re-  
publican administration, as represented by Mr. Buchanan's  
administration, while they prevented a new slave  
State from coming into the Union.

If, therefore, we designate the Representatives  
from the North and the South, who last winter  
went into Congress for the admission of Kansas as  
a slave State, as the Black Republican party, and  
the Black Republicans, Know Nothings, and the  
Northern Democrats, who opposed the new slave  
State, as the opposition, the strength of the parties  
thus arrayed was as follows: Administration  
115, Opposition 119—a majority of 4 against the  
Administration.

Now let us see how much worse things are  
likely to be in the next Congress. Eighteen  
States have already chosen their representatives  
for the next Congress, and thirteen States have  
yet to elect. The eighteen States which have  
already voted, allowing the opposition all they  
claim, may be classified as follows, upon the  
Kansas or free rider issue: provided the Cali-  
fornia election is held to be valid:

STATES	OPPOSITION	ADM'TION
Arkansas	2	2
California	2	1
Delaware	1	1
Florida	1	1
Illinois	4	1
Indiana	2	3
Iowa	2	2
Maine	1	1
Massachusetts	1	1
Michigan	3	1
Missouri	5	1
New Jersey	5	5
New York	26	6
Ohio	16	5
Pennsylvania	22	3
South Carolina	2	3
Vermont	1	1
Wisconsin	2	2
Total	112	40

It thus appears that the opposition claim and  
possibly have a majority of 72 from the 18 States  
which have already voted. In the present Con-  
gress the representatives of the eighteen States  
were 122 in number, and were divided upon the  
Kansas question, administration 45, opposition  
107. The opposition majority then being 62 and  
now 72, they have gained 10 in these States for  
the next Congress. The Douglas movement  
don't look well thus far.

The thirteen States yet to vote must therefore  
overcome this opposition majority of 72, and  
make good a portion of this loss of 10, or the ad-  
ministration will be left in the minority in the  
36th Congress, upon such a free rider issue as  
the Kansas question. Let us see, then, what are  
the probabilities of overcoming this majority and  
making good a portion of this loss.

The thirteen States yet to vote are the fol-  
lowing, classified as their representatives stood on  
the Kansas question last winter:

STATES	ADM'TION	OPPOSITION
Alabama	7	2
Connecticut	7	2
Georgia	8	2
Kentucky	8	2
Louisiana	8	2
Maryland	8	2
Mississippi	8	2
New Hampshire	7	2
North Carolina	7	2
Rhode Island	2	1
Tennessee	10	2
Texas	10	2
Virginia	18	2
Total	69	18

If we suppose, therefore, that these 18 States  
will stand in the House of Representatives of the  
thirty-sixth Congress, as in the present last win-  
ter, the opposition will have 125 votes, and the  
administration 109—a majority of 16 against the  
administration. The opposition will, no doubt,  
lose Marshall and Johnson from Kentucky,  
Olinier from North Carolina, and something from  
Maryland, but they will as certainly gain in Con-  
necticut two members. The strength of the  
opposition from these 18 States will not be likely  
therefore, to differ materially from what it was  
last winter. We may set down the strength of  
the opposition at 125, and the administration at  
109, and count every variation from these figures in  
favor of the administration as exceeding good luck.

So much, then, for the course pursued by Judge  
Douglas and his followers, upon the Kansas ques-  
tion. They have so severely the Democratic  
pleasure to place the issue in the ascendant  
and the next Congress. It is, then, therefore,  
to bring defeat or victory upon any administra-  
tion measure in the next Congress, for we have  
claimed enough of them with the opposition to make  
the administration Democratic victorious upon any  
issue. We shall, therefore, watch with no ordinary  
interest the movements of Judge Douglas and his  
followers, who they represent in the next Con-  
gress. Upon their action, depends the success or  
defeat of the national Democracy in the 36th  
Congress, for if they co-operate with the Black  
Republicans and Know Nothings as they did upon

the Kansas question, the opposition army they  
will raise will be invincible.  
The probabilities are that Judge Douglas  
will not be so factious in the next Congress.  
He has just completed a successful campaign  
against the Black Republicans, whom he found to  
be the enemies of his friends. The  
understanding he had with them at Wash-  
ington last winter, did not amount  
to anything. His first speech at Chicago, in July  
last, was an overture to them, but he saw at once  
that this would do no good. Lincoln rose proudly  
before him at the head of the Black Republican  
armies, and Douglas, the twisting of an eye,  
saw what was to be done. He planned the cam-  
paign against Lincoln as quick as thought, and  
fought him as if he had never had a kind word  
with a being of his kind. He triumphed over  
Lincoln, and it is possible that he will not attempt  
to make peace with the Democracy by directing  
his thunderbolts against the Black Republi-  
can leaders in the next Congress. He has com-  
mitted to stone for, and we shall anxiously watch his  
movements should he begin a career of repa-  
ration.

A Correction and a Speculation.

In our issue of yesterday we inadvertently  
called Mr. D. Newcomb, Esq., a Know Nothing.  
We are assured that he does not belong to that  
order. We take pleasure, therefore, in making  
the correction, for nothing was more foreign to  
our purpose than to do that gentleman an injury.  
Further particulars examine advertisement in an  
other column of this paper.  
Through tickets given to all the principal cities  
on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers; also to all  
the principal places in the East, West and North.  
Office No. 527, southeast corner Main and Third  
streets, Louisville, Ky., where travelers can ex-  
amine map and get further correct information.  
mch28dly

Proposals of the Democracy in the Next Congress.

The members of Congress, who have been  
chosen by the recent elections, will not affect the  
present body, who will retire on the 3rd of March  
next. They have been elected for the thirty-  
sixth Congress, which will convene in December,  
1859.

As such has been said about the political  
aspect of the thirty-sixth Congress, we propose  
to analyze it according to the position of the  
members of the present House. For time and  
of the next, so far as known, upon the Kansas  
question. The followers of Judge Douglas upon  
this issue have been crying out lustily that "Le-  
compton," as they call it, should not be made a  
test of Democratic allegiance, while they have  
everywhere, in the free States, made it a test of  
Republican loyalty. They have everywhere  
ranked as to the political position of the  
members of the thirty-sixth Congress, and in  
places where they have been powerless but for  
this apostasy. Forney, of the Philadelphia  
Press, went so far in making it a test as to charge  
himself into a bawling Abolitionist, and his im-  
mediate followers into bawling Abolitionists. Douglas  
did not go so far. He was really and unfeigningly  
for, but he threw the apple of discord which did  
so much mischief.

The present or 35th Congress, at its opening  
session in December, 1857, had 234 members  
the House of Representatives. Of these 129  
were Democrats, 11 Black Republicans, and 14  
Know Nothings. The Democrats, therefore, had  
a majority of 55 over the Black Republicans, and  
24 over both Black Republicans and Know Nothings  
combined.

The Black Republicans, however, got up  
another division of parties. They arrayed the  
North against the South upon the Leocompton  
question, or the question of admitting Kansas  
into the Union as a free State. With party  
lines were thus drawn according to geography, the  
Democratic majority in the House was lost. Enough  
Democrats from the Northern fold, and enough  
Know Nothings from the South went over to the  
Black Republicans, to make these families  
into a powerful, and to prevent Kansas from  
coming into the Union as a free State.

Of the Northern Democrats, 22 went over to the  
Black Republicans, six did the same thing. The Black  
Republicans, thus reinforced by Northern republicans  
and Southern traitors, mustered an army of 119  
strong, and had a majority of the House. They,  
therefore, had things their own way, and enjoyed  
the pleasure of a triumph over the National Re-  
publican administration, as represented by Mr. Buchanan's  
administration, while they prevented a new slave  
State from coming into the Union.

If, therefore, we designate the Representatives  
from the North and the South, who last winter  
went into Congress for the admission of Kansas as  
a slave State, as the Black Republican party, and  
the Black Republicans, Know Nothings, and the  
Northern Democrats, who opposed the new slave  
State, as the opposition, the strength of the parties  
thus arrayed was as follows: Administration  
115, Opposition 119—a majority of 4 against the  
Administration.

Now let us see how much worse things are  
likely to be in the next Congress. Eighteen  
States have already chosen their representatives  
for the next Congress, and thirteen States have  
yet to elect. The eighteen States which have  
already voted, allowing the opposition all they  
claim, may be classified as follows, upon the  
Kansas or free rider issue: provided the Cali-  
fornia election is held to be valid:

STATES	OPPOSITION	ADM'TION
Arkansas	2	2
California	2	1
Delaware	1	1
Florida	1	1
Illinois	4	1
Indiana	2	3
Iowa	2	2
Maine	1	1
Massachusetts	1	1
Michigan	3	1
Missouri	5	1
New Jersey	5	5
New York	26	6
Ohio	16	5
Pennsylvania	22	3
South Carolina	2	3
Vermont	1	1
Wisconsin	2	2
Total	112	40

It thus appears that the opposition claim and  
possibly have a majority of 72 from the 18 States  
which have already voted. In the present Con-  
gress the representatives of the eighteen States  
were 122 in number, and were divided upon the  
Kansas question, administration 45, opposition  
107. The opposition majority then being 62 and  
now 72, they have gained 10 in these States for  
the next Congress. The Douglas movement  
don't look well thus far.

The thirteen States yet to vote must therefore  
overcome this opposition majority of 72, and  
make good a portion of this loss of 10, or the ad-  
ministration will be left in the minority in the  
36th Congress, upon such a free rider issue as  
the Kansas question. Let us see, then, what are  
the probabilities of overcoming this majority and  
making good a portion of this loss.

The thirteen States yet to vote are the fol-  
lowing, classified as their representatives stood on  
the Kansas question last winter:

STATES	ADM'TION	OPPOSITION
Alabama	7	2
Connecticut	7	2
Georgia	8	2
Kentucky	8	2
Louisiana	8	2
Maryland	8	2
Mississippi	8	2
New Hampshire	7	2
North Carolina	7	2
Rhode Island	2	1
Tennessee	10	2
Texas	10	2
Virginia	18	2
Total	69	18

If we suppose, therefore, that these 18 States  
will stand in the House of Representatives of the  
thirty-sixth Congress, as in the present last win-  
ter, the opposition will have 125 votes, and the  
administration 109—a majority of 16 against the  
administration. The opposition will, no doubt,  
lose Marshall and Johnson from Kentucky,  
Olinier from North Carolina, and something from  
Maryland, but they will as certainly gain in Con-  
necticut two members. The strength of the  
opposition from these 18 States will not be likely  
therefore, to differ materially from what it was  
last winter. We may set down the strength of  
the opposition at 125, and the administration at  
109, and count every variation from these figures in  
favor of the administration as exceeding good luck.

So much, then, for the course pursued by Judge  
Douglas and his followers, upon the Kansas ques-  
tion. They have so severely the Democratic  
pleasure to place the issue in the ascendant  
and the next Congress. It is, then, therefore,  
to bring defeat or victory upon any administra-  
tion measure in the next Congress, for we have  
claimed enough of them with the opposition to make  
the administration Democratic victorious upon any  
issue. We shall, therefore, watch with no ordinary  
interest the movements of Judge Douglas and his  
followers, who they represent in the next Con-  
gress. Upon their action, depends the success or  
defeat of the national Democracy in the 36th  
Congress, for if they co-operate with the Black  
Republicans and Know Nothings as they did upon

the Kansas question, the opposition army they  
will raise will be invincible.  
The probabilities are that Judge Douglas  
will not be so factious in the next Congress.  
He has just completed a successful campaign  
against the Black Republicans, whom he found to  
be the enemies of his friends. The  
understanding he had with them at Wash-  
ington last winter, did not amount  
to anything. His first speech at Chicago, in July  
last, was an overture to them, but he saw at once  
that this would do no good. Lincoln rose proudly  
before him at the head of the Black Republican  
armies, and Douglas, the twisting of an eye,  
saw what was to be done. He planned the cam-  
paign against Lincoln as quick as thought, and  
fought him as if he had never had a kind word  
with a being of his kind. He triumphed over  
Lincoln, and it is possible that he will not attempt  
to make peace with the Democracy by directing  
his thunderbolts against the Black Republi-  
can leaders in the next Congress. He has com-  
mitted to stone for, and we shall anxiously watch his  
movements should he begin a career of repa-  
ration.

A Correction and a Speculation.

In our issue of yesterday we inadvertently  
called Mr. D. Newcomb, Esq., a Know Nothing.  
We are assured that he does not belong to that  
order. We take pleasure, therefore, in making  
the correction, for nothing was more foreign to  
our purpose than to do that gentleman an injury.  
Further particulars examine advertisement in an  
other column of this paper.  
Through tickets given to all the principal cities  
on the Missouri and Mississippi rivers; also to all  
the principal places in the East, West and North.  
Office No. 527, southeast corner Main and Third  
streets, Louisville, Ky., where travelers can ex-  
amine map and get further correct information.  
mch28dly

Proposals of the Democracy in the Next Congress.

The members of Congress, who have been  
chosen by the recent elections, will not affect the  
present body, who will retire on the 3rd of March  
next. They have been elected for the thirty-  
sixth Congress, which will convene in December,  
1859.

As such has been said about the political  
aspect of the thirty-sixth Congress, we propose  
to analyze it according to the position of the  
members of the present House. For time and  
of the next, so far as known, upon the Kansas  
question. The followers of Judge Douglas upon  
this issue have been crying out lustily that "Le-  
compton," as they call it, should not be made a  
test of Democratic allegiance, while they have  
everywhere, in the free States, made it a test of  
Republican loyalty. They have everywhere  
ranked as to the political position of the  
members of the thirty-sixth Congress, and in  
places where they have been powerless but for  
this apostasy. Forney, of the Philadelphia  
Press, went so far in making it a test as to charge  
himself into a bawling Abolitionist, and his im-  
mediate followers into bawling Abolitionists. Douglas  
did not go so far. He was really and unfeigningly  
for, but he threw the apple of discord which did  
so much mischief.

The present or 35th Congress, at its opening  
session in December, 1857, had 234 members  
the House of Representatives. Of these 129  
were Democrats, 11 Black Republicans, and 14  
Know Nothings. The Democrats, therefore, had  
a majority of 55 over the Black Republicans, and  
24 over both Black Republicans and Know Nothings  
combined.

The Black Republicans, however, got up  
another division of parties. They arrayed the  
North against the South upon the Leocompton  
question, or the question of admitting Kansas  
into the Union as a free State. With party  
lines were thus drawn according to geography, the  
Democratic majority in the House was lost. Enough  
Democrats from the Northern fold, and enough  
Know Nothings from the South went over to the  
Black Republicans, to make these families  
into a powerful, and to prevent Kansas from  
coming into the Union as a free State.

Of the Northern Democrats, 22 went over to the  
Black Republicans, six did the same thing. The Black  
Republicans, thus reinforced by Northern republicans  
and Southern traitors, mustered an army of 119  
strong, and had a majority of the House. They,  
therefore, had things their own way, and enjoyed  
the pleasure of a triumph over the National Re-  
publican administration, as represented by Mr. Buchanan's  
administration, while they prevented a new slave  
State from coming into the Union.

If, therefore, we designate the Representatives  
from the North and the South, who last winter  
went into Congress for the admission of Kansas as  
a slave State, as the Black Republican party, and  
the Black Republicans, Know Nothings, and the  
Northern Democrats, who opposed the new slave  
State, as the opposition, the strength of the parties  
thus arrayed was as follows: Administration  
115, Opposition 119—a majority of 4 against the  
Administration.

Now let us see how much worse things are  
likely to be in the next Congress. Eighteen  
States have already chosen their representatives  
for the next Congress, and thirteen States have  
yet to elect. The eighteen States which have  
already voted, allowing the opposition all they  
claim, may be classified as follows, upon the  
Kansas or free rider issue: provided the Cali-  
fornia election is held to be valid:

STATES	OPPOSITION	ADM'TION
Arkansas	2	2
California	2	1
Delaware	1	1
Florida	1	1
Illinois	4	1
Indiana	2	3
Iowa	2	2
Maine	1	1
Massachusetts	1	1
Michigan	3	1
Missouri	5	1
New Jersey	5	5
New York	26	6
Ohio	16	5
Pennsylvania	22	3
South Carolina	2	3
Vermont	1	1
Wisconsin	2	2
Total	112	40







